



# Bad Words: Finding Faults in Spirit's Syslogs

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## **Production Impacts**

#### Sisyphus has found:

#### **Malfunctions:**

disks, controllers, network interfaces, power supplies, memory **Misuse**:

RAID stripe imbalance, inappropriate remote monitoring **Misconfigurations**:

BIOS, RAID controller, inconsistent software versions, config typos

Which has enabled focused reactive and proactive responses.

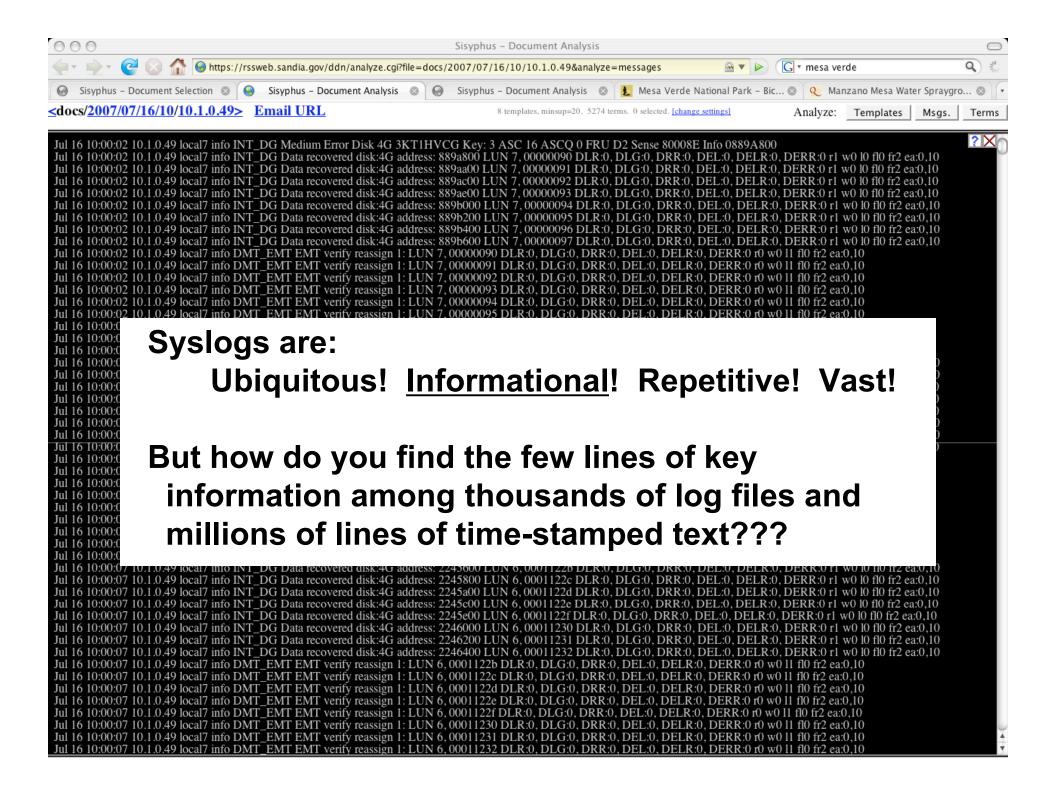
**Deployments:** 

SNL: Red Storm, Thunderbird, Spirit, TLCC, Corporate IT

**LANL** [monitoring suite]: TLCC, Roadrunner

**450 Downloads** (as of 5/5/08)

See <a href="http://www.cs.sandia.gov/sisyphus">http://www.cs.sandia.gov/sisyphus</a> for more info.







## **Anomaly Detection in System Logs**

#### Goal:

Automatically detect "alerts" in system logs (messages of interest, eg malfunction or misuse).

#### Approach:

Similar computers correctly executing similar work should produce similar logs (anomalies are "interesting").

#### Measure:

Quantify detection performance, using known signatures (regular expressions) as ground truth.





## **Nodeinfo Algorithm**

- 1. Group messages from N nodes over H hours into NH nodehour "docs" (docs/YYYY/MM/DD/HH/NODE)
- 2. Index to form term-doc matrix X (M terms by NH nodehours)

$$term_i = "PositionWord"$$
  
e.g. "0003error"

- 3. Form term-node index Y (M terms by N nodes)
- 5. Rank docs by column magnitudes of G log<sub>2</sub>(X)

$$nodeinfo_j = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{M} (g_i log_2(x_{ij}))^2}$$

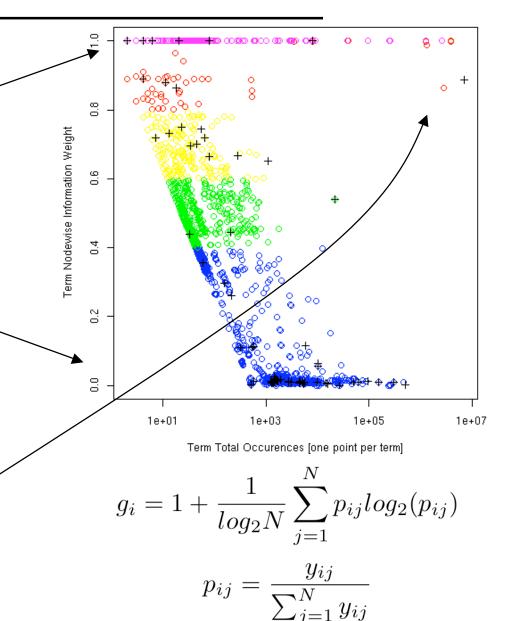


## **Term Information Weights G**

g<sub>i</sub> = 1 if term i occurs on only one node

g<sub>i</sub> = 0 if term i is distributed equally across all nodes

High-information terms occurring many times are most significant.







#### 0003error vs 0006error

May 20 23:46:42 sn105/sn105 CROND[\*]: LAuS error - do\_command.c:226 - laus\_attach: (19) laus\_attach: No such device May 20 23:46:42 sn105/sn105 kernel: EXT3-fs error (device cciss0(104,2)): ext3\_get\_inode\_loc: unable to read inode block May 20 23:46:42 sn105/sn105 kernel: EXT3-fs error (device cciss0(104,2)): ext3\_get\_inode\_loc: unable to read inode block May 20 23:46:42 sn105/sn105 Event Log Daemon:[2907]: Fatal drive error, SCSI port 1 ID 0 May 20 23:46:43 sn105/sn105 Event Log Daemon:[2907]: Fatal drive error, SCSI port 1 ID 0

pos	word	host_info	count	support	host weight	host count					
9	laus attach:	0.00	1	248058	0.001628	508					
10	No	0.00	1	248058	0.001628	508					
11	such	0.00	1	248058	0.001628	508					
12	device	0.00	1	248058	0.001628	508					
3	error	9.44	1934	2810440	0.864250	508					
Not always an alert!											
4	Fatal	3.91	15	15	1.000000	1					
6	error,	3.91	15	15	1.000000	1					
Always an alert!											
7	<u>unable</u>	9.92	967	1281749	1.000000	1					
9	read	9.92	967	1281749	1.000000	1					
10	inode	9.92	967	1281749	1.000000	1					
11	block	9.92	967	1281749	1.000000	1					
			n above nessages	Across all docs		Out of 512 hosts					



Reboots cause bursts of messages, most of which are not important.

But in this case, there was an inconsistent **BIOS** setting!

"0001kernel:" is occurs in many alerts, and many non-alerts (and contributes to false alarms if not ignored).

```
kernel: CPU1: Intel(R) Xeon(TM) CPU 3.40GHz stepping 04 kernel: Booting processor 2/6 rip 6000 page 0000010008764000
```

kernel: Initializing CPU#2

kernel: Calibrating delay loop... 6763.31 BogoMIPS

**kernel**: Monitor/Mwait feature present.

kernel: CPU: Trace cache: 12K uops<6>CPU: L2 cache: 1024k

cernel: CPU: Physical Processor ID: 3

kernel: Intel machine check reporting enabled on CPU#2.

kernel: CPU2: Intel(R) Xeon(TM) CPU 3.40GHz stepping 04

kernel: Booting processor 3/7 rip 6000 page 000001007ffea000

kernel: Initializing CPU#3

kernel: Calibrating delay loop... 6789.52 BogoMIPS

kernel: Monitor/Mwait feature present.

kernel: CPU: Trace cache: 12K uops<6>CPU: L2 cache: 1024K

kernel: CPU: Physical Processor ID: 3

cernel: Intel machine check reporting enabled on CPU#3.

kernel: CPU3: Intel(R) Xeon(TM) CPU 3.40GHz stepping 04 kernel: Total of 4 processors activated (27131.90 BogoMIPS).

kernel:  $cpu_sibling_map[0] = 1$ kernel:  $cpu_sibling_map[1] = 0$ 

kernel: cpu\_sibling\_map[2] = 3

kernel:  $cpu_sibling_map[3] = 2$ 

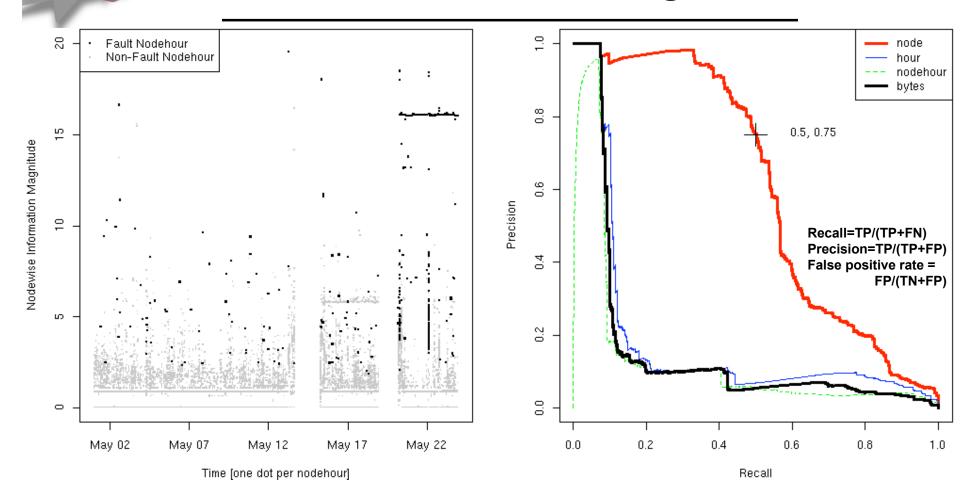
kernel: mapping CPU#0's runqueue to CPU#1's runqueue. kernel: mapping CPU#2's runqueue to CPU#3's runqueue.

pos word host info count support host weight host count time weight time count doc weight doc count

1	kernel:	7.63	389	696643	8 0.886604	512	0.445072	247	0.692564	4147
2	CPU1:	0.00	1	1286	0.009201	511	0.696248	40	0.424128	1272
8	CPU#2.	0.00	1	2	1.000000	1	0.887916	2	0.944112	2
2	CPU2:	0.00	1	2	1.000000	1	0.887916	2	0.944112	2



## **Nodehour Information Magnitudes**



Nodeinfo outperforms bytes. Hourinfo and Docinfo do not.

Nor does tf.idf weighting (not shown).

$$nodeinfo_j = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{M} (g_i log_2(x_{ij}))^2}$$







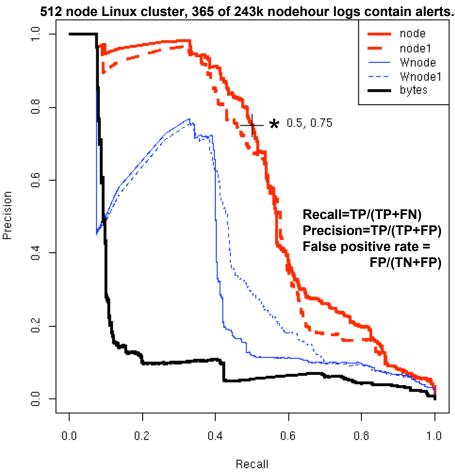
Bytes only detects message bursts (alerts, or not).

Nodeinfo detects more types of alerts.\*

Word position information is significant.

(terms vs words)

**Ignore first words** (dashed). (set  $g_i$ =0 for "0001" terms)



\* 75% precision at 50% recall, corresponding to an excellent false-positive rate of 0.05%.





## **Open Questions**

Would a combination of nodeinfo and timeinfo and docinfo would be more effective?

Are we destroying too much context by capturing only word position information?

(e.g. explore term n-grams or message n-grams?)

Terms are regular expressions (RE's) plus position information - what a pain to use and tune!

- Are terms too burdensome in practice?
- Are RE's rich enough to describe all anomalies of interest?

E.g. how to *predict* them *before* they occur???





### Take Aways

Nodeinfo is computationally simple and effective at detecting a wide range of alert messages.

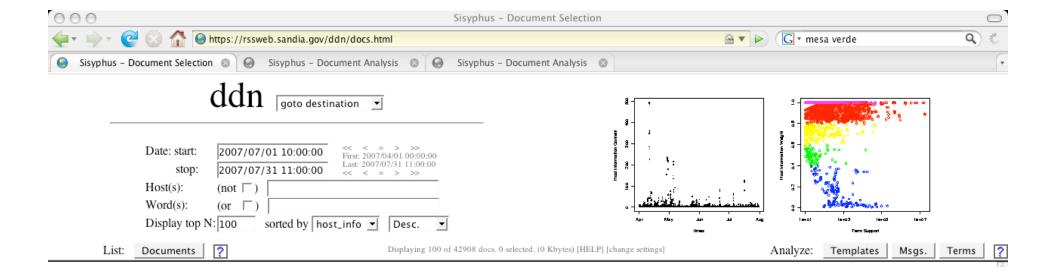
Sisyphus is used on production supercomputers at SNL, and is publicly downloadable (LGPL) at http://www.cs.sandia/gov/sisyphus.

Logs are a rich mountain to mine for resilience!

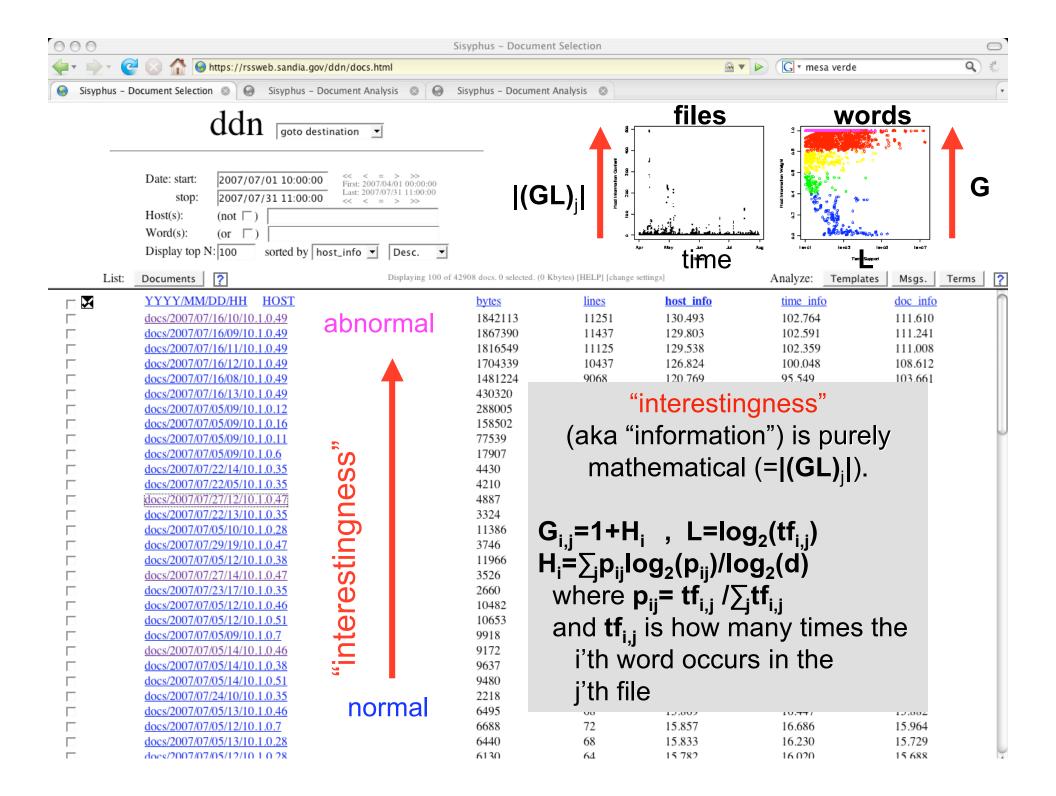


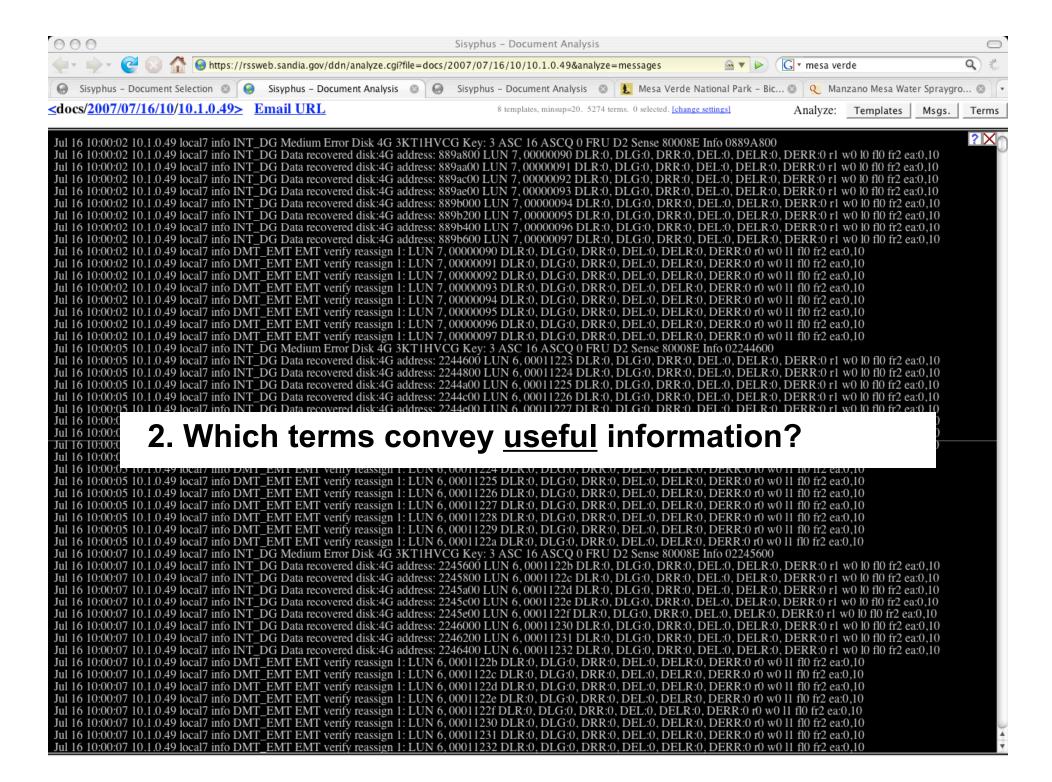


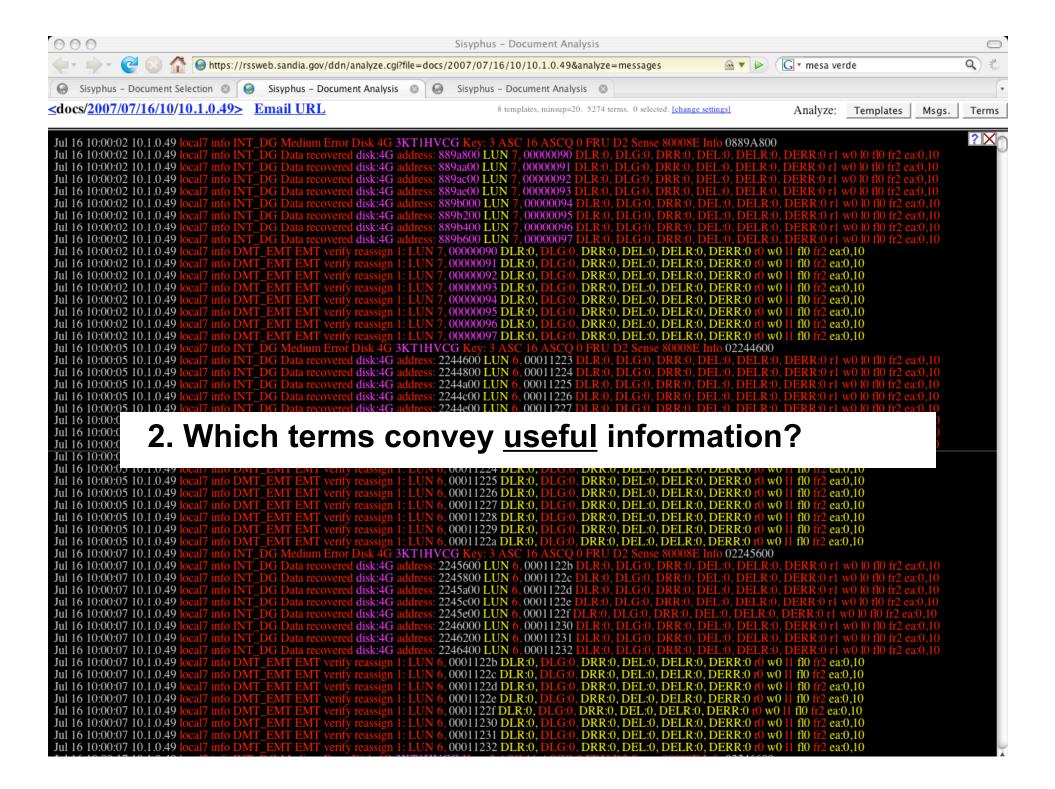
## Extra slides follow...

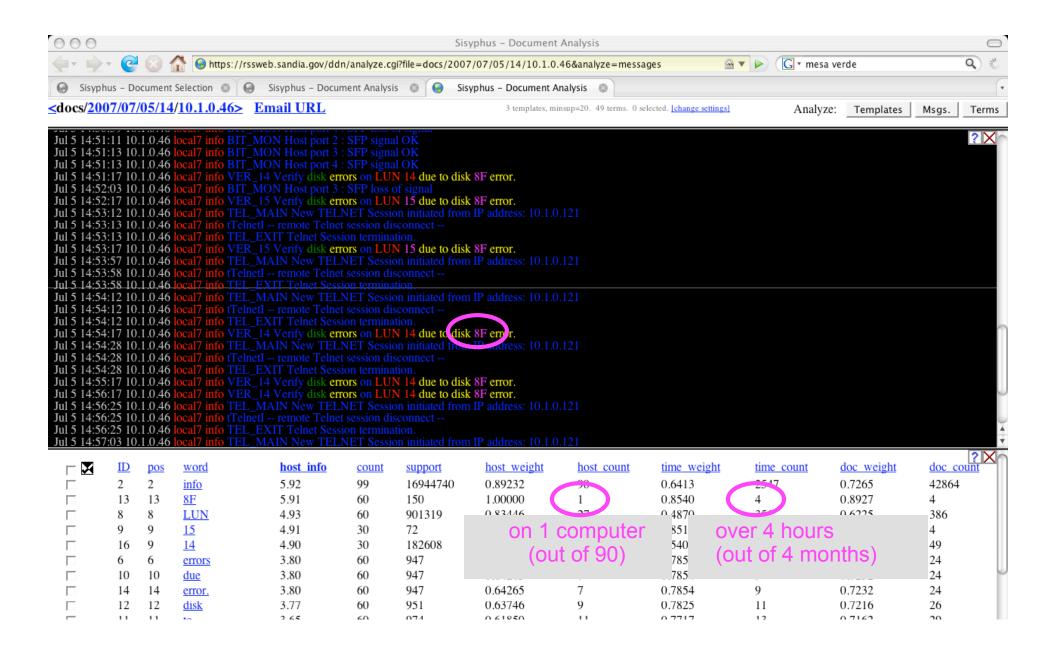


## 1. Which log files contain <u>useful</u> information?









Useful term statistics.





#### **Useful Patterns**

Automatically generated message templates and time statistics.

```
count median stddey regexp.
                              57
        0
              113
                                       OUTLIERS
              40
                                       daemon info llrd 5640 : llrd: nid00192 - - 17/Oct/2007 * "POST /RPC2 HTTP/1.0" 200 -
                      15
                                     kern * kernel: * * slow * *
                               389
              20
                     0
                      301
                                       kern err kernel: LustreError: * * * *
                      13
                               102
                                       kern alert kernel: LustreError: dumping log to *
                                       kern * kernel: * dumping log to *
                      760
                               853
                      602
                                       kern * kernel: * * * * *
                                       kern warning kernel: SCSI error : <1 0 0 0> return code = 0x20000
                      22
                               132
                              132
                                       kern warning kernel: end_request: I/O error, dev sde, sector *
                                       kern warning kernel: Call Trace:{schedule timeout+243} {process timeout+0}
                                       kern warning kernel: Call Trace: {:libcfs:libcfs_nid2str+178} {:ost:ost_brw_write+2000}
                      301
                              0
                                       kern warning kernel: Call Trace: {:libcfs:libcfs nid2str+178} *
                                       kern warning kernel: Call * {:ost:ost_brw_write+2000}
                      600
Oct 17 05:04:06 nid00187 kern crit kernel: LDISKFS-fs
                                                              (device sde2) in ldiskfs setattr: Readonly filesystem
Oct 17 05:04:12 nid00187 kern warning kernel: SCSI
Oct 17 05:04:12 nid00187 kern warning kernel: en
Oct 17 05:04:12 nid00187 kern err kernel: Buffer I/O error on device sde2, logical block 7372802 Oct 17 05:04:12 nid00187 kern warning kernel: lost page write due to I/O error on sde2
Oct 17 05:04:12 nid00187 kern warning kernel: SCSI
Oct 17 05:04:12 nid00187 kern warning kernel: end_r
Oct 17 05:04:12 nid00187 kern err kernel: Buffer I/O error on device sde2, logical block 7438338
Oct 17 05:04:12 nid00187 kern warning kernel: lost page write due to I/O error on sde2
Oct 17 05:04:20 nid00187 kern warning kernel: Lustre: 6388:0:(lustre_fsfilt.h:255:fsfilt_commit_wait()) slow journal start 51s
Oct 17 05:04:20 nid00187 kern err kernel: LustreError: 6388:0:(filter_io_26.c:707:filter_commitrw_write()) slow commitrw commit 3511s
Oct 17 05:04:20 nid00187 kern err kernel: LustreError: 6388:0:(filter_io_26.c:707:filter_committrw_write()) previously skipped 5 similar messages
Oct 17 05:04:20 nid00187 kern err kernel: LustreError: 6388:0:(service.c:583:ptlrpc_server_handle_request()) request 527 opc 4 from U3-1251@ptl processed in 3511s trans 0
Oct 17 05:04:20 nid00187 kern err kernel: LustreError: 6388:0:(service.c:583:ptlrpc_server_handle_request()) previously skipped 7 similar messages
Oct 17 05:04:20 nid00187 kern warning kernel: Lustre: 6388:0:(watchdog.c:320:lcw_update_time()) Ex
Oct 17 05:04:20 nid00187 kern warning kernel: Lustre: 6339:0:(watchdog.c:320:lcw_update_time()) Ex
Oct 17 05:04:20 nid00187 kern warning kernel: Lustre: 6388:0:(watchdog.c:320:lcw_update_time()) previousl
```





## **Logs: Research Collaborations**

#### **Adam Oliner - Stanford**

Time and/or Space Correlated Anomalies

#### James Elliot, Box Leangsuksun - Louisiana Tech Latent Semantic Analysis

Risto Vaarandi - Cyberdefence Centre of Excellence (EU)
Term Patterns

#### Within Sandia

Graph Layout (VxOrd) - Shawn Martin Corporate IT Security - Paiz, Parks, Sery







SNL momentum and support is increasing (eg resilience was explicitly prioritized in '08 LDRD call).

Scientific research, engineering, and operation requires standardized definitions and measurements.

Logs are a rich resilience research area.

Logs DO contain malfunction and misuse info. Current practices are painful and insufficient.

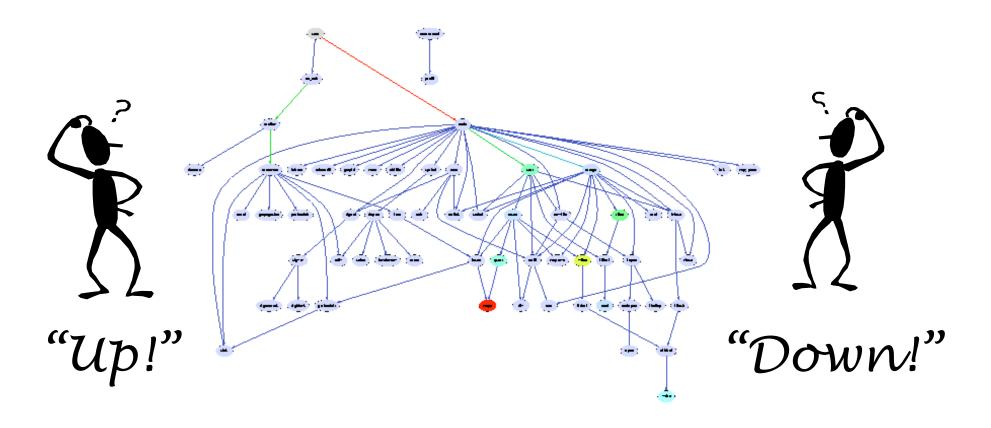




#### **Status Quo**

"A computer is in one of two situations. It is either known to be bad or it is in an unknown state."

Mike Levine (PSC)







#### Standard Metrics: Needed

## Everyone uses the same terms (eg MTBF) but different definitions and measurements.

- BAD PRACTICE!!! (eg procurements and operations)
- BAD SCIENCE!!! (eg quantify algorithm performance)

#### **Challenges:**

- Agree on definitions and measurements
   eg: from sysadmin, user, or manager perspective?
- 2. Change our spoken and written language.
- 3. Change necessary operational processes and procedures.





## **Operations Status: Essential**

**Tri-lab-developed Component State Diagram** (Based on SEMI-E10) Each component is in exactly one non-grey state at all times.

Need to log
transitions of
each node
among three
conditions:

Production Uptime

Scheduled Downtime

Unscheduled Downtime

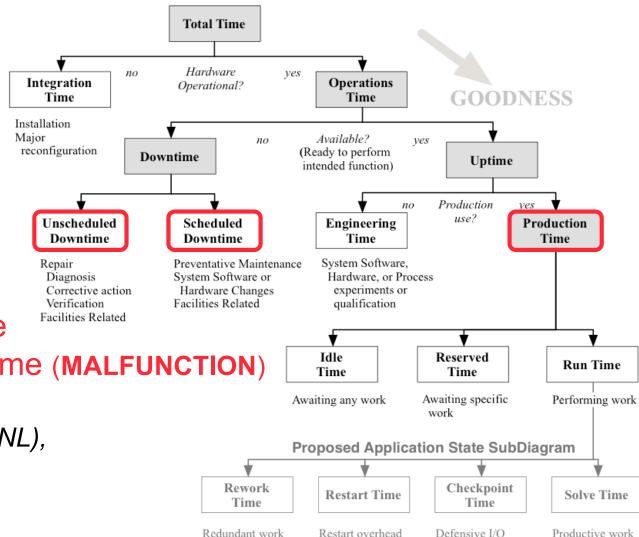
Diagnosis
Corrective action
Verification
Facilities Related

System Software of
Hardware Change
Facilities Related

Verification
Facilities Related

WALFUNCTION)

Stearley (SNL), Daly (LANL), Hamilton (LLNL)







Scheduled Downtime

Production Uptime

Unscheduled Downtime

#### **Production Uptime (PU)**

ready for immediate use by one or more production user

#### Scheduled Downtime (SD)

not in PU for scheduled reasons

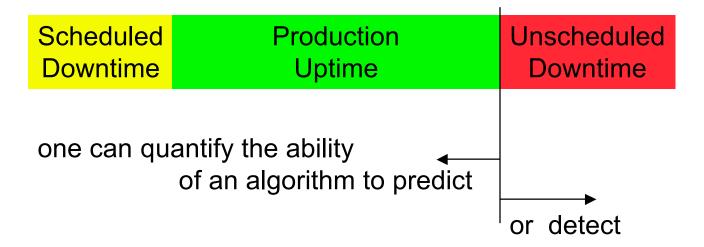
#### **Unscheduled Downtime (UD)**

not in PU for unscheduled reasons





Given per-component operations status data:



the onset of Unscheduled Downtime (by analyzing logs, or other data).